

## COREA BOWS TO YOKE.

## AGREES TO ITO'S DEMANDS

Emperor, Superstitions Aroused, Still Hostile to Japan.

Seoul, Nov. 18.—The conference of nearly a week between the Japanese envoys headed by Marquis Ito and the Korean Cabinet ended yesterday, and was followed early this morning by a nine hours' sitting at the palace with the Emperor. At the beginning of to-day's session Baron Hayashi declared his determination not to withdraw until the four demands made by Marquis Ito were signed. The suspense was ended at 1:30 o'clock this morning, when the Cabinet, with the exception of the Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pakchisin, having yielded, sent for the imperial seals and signed the desired agreement. The four Japanese demands were: The appointment of a Japanese administrator to govern the Korean provinces; the appointment of Japanese administrators at all treaty ports; the transfer of Korean diplomatic affairs to Tokyo; no arrangements to be made with other powers without the consent of Japan.

Minister Pakchisin and the Minister of Agriculture continue to hold out with the Emperor against the signing of the demands of Marquis Ito, adjured the Emperor with the most powerful argument possible to a superstitious, benighted sovereign; namely, that his consent would affront and outrage all the spirits of his imperial ancestors.

After the refusal of the Emperor to return the first visit of Marquis Ito the marquis remained in the background.

CONFERENCE VIOLENT.

The conference between Baron Hayashi and the Korean Cabinet which led to an agreement began yesterday morning at the Japanese legation and was so violent as to attract attention on adjacent streets.

The Emperor then ordered that the ministers who consented to the Japanese demands be assassinated. After the signatures and the seals were attached the Japanese military paraded through the city.

Baron Hayashi, after obtaining the consent of the majority of the Cabinet, went from the legation to the palace, where he attempted to convince the Emperor and the two remaining ministers of the justice of his mission, but failed. He then obtained the seals through the other ministers.

The Emperor took alarm at the contents and tone of Marquis Ito's credentials when they were presented to him on the 10th inst. His anger was increased because the Japanese sought to have the marquis occupy the Emperor's audience chamber and there receive a return visit from the Emperor, who resisted, fearing sickness. It required five days to arrange an interview regarding the mission of Marquis Ito, and then a confidential interview was had at which the Emperor referred the entire matter to his Cabinet.

COREAN MISMANAGEMENT.

It is said among diplomats that the Korean ministry has steadily mismanaged this final event in subverting Korean sovereignty, which was an inevitable sequel to the protocols of February and of September, 1904.

It is said that, though entitled by treaty to a dignified appeal to the good offices of America and other powers to assist in the rectification of Korean injustices, the ministers preferred fruitless, underhand means. It is said that at the present moment the throne has three secret agents abroad to secure intervention. One of them is in China, the second, Yiyongik, is in France, and Mr. Huijurn is now in America with \$4,000.

A conflict between civil and military authorities is now expected. Mr. Minister Hayashi has already sent a strong circular to all Japanese consuls in Korea to administer justice impartially.

After the presentation of the Mikado's gifts to the court it is reported that substantial sums of money were used to satisfy the ministers who consented to the Japanese demands. About thirty thousand Japanese soldiers, killed in the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, with a probable attack on the palace in Havana.

Government Has List of Those Involved in Pre-Election Rioting Plans.

Havana, Nov. 20.—Evidence obtained by the commission which is investigating the discovery by the secret police on Saturday last of a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and accoutrements in a house in the Cerro suburb, is tending to implicate a few men of some prominence. The government has no doubt that the materials came from the United States, and it is now seeking to learn who were the purchasers. Government officials now admit that they have received various secret advices regarding contemplated uprisings before Election Day in various parts of the island, particularly in the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara and Pinar del Rio, with a probable attack on the palace in Havana.

The object of the latter appears to be the removal, possibly by assassination, of President Palma. The plot, it is pointed out, is well aware, since there is now no Vice-President, that the election of President Palma's successor would, according to the constitution, be in the hands of Congress, and that the Liberals, with the help of a few independents, could control both houses.

A RUSSIAN MINISTER TO JAPAN.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The question of the rank of the Russian legation at Tokyo is practically settled, Japan agreeing to accept M. Sukhomietoff as Minister, with the understanding that the legation later will be raised to an embassy.

MINNEAPOLIS LEAVES CHERBOURG.

Cherbourg, Nov. 20.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis sailed from here this morning, a furious storm having delayed her earlier departure.

NEW GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Secretary Root is sounding his Congressmen daily to learn their views respecting the feasibility of securing approval for a new commercial treaty with Germany. Meanwhile the negotiations on this point between the two governments are proceeding in an amicable spirit.

## ONLY ONE ON HILDA SAVED

## WRECK'S DEAD NOW 128.

Boiler Explosion Split Ship—No Panic on Board.

London, Nov. 20.—One hundred and twenty-eight persons lost their lives in the wreck of the London and Southwestern Railway Company's steamer Hilda, off the northern coast of France Saturday night, according to an official estimate given out to-night by the officers of the company. This death toll includes twenty-one saloon passengers, eighty French onion sellers and twenty-seven of the crew. There were 129 on board.

St. Malo, France, Nov. 20.—Realization of the full extent of the disaster was borne in upon the people of this town to-day as reports of the finding of bodies came in from different points along the nearby coast. In all, over sixty bodies have been washed up, including that of Captain Gregory, the commander of the wrecked ship, which now lies in the hospital here.

Thirteen bodies of saloon passengers have been identified. These are Mrs. Rook, her two children and their governess; Dr. Stanley, his wife and two daughters and a maid; Major and Mrs. Price, Mr. Wellesley and Mr. Grindle. The survivors are rapidly recovering.

Hotentot Revolt Leader Dead.

Hendrik Witboi, Who Vowed Vengeance for Loss of Daughter, Succumbs to Wound.

Berlin, Nov. 20.—A cable message from Lieutenant General von Trotha, commander of the forces in German Southwest Africa, announced the death of Hendrik Witboi, the leader of the Hotentot revolt. His death resulted from a severe wound received while attacking a German provision train on October 22. Witboi had been succeeded by his son, Isaac.

Hendrik Witboi, until the rebellion in German Southwest Africa, was the peaceful, respected chief of the Witbois and a staunch friend of the German government. According to the popular legend, Witboi had a daughter whose beauty made her popular among the white soldiers, as well as among the native warriors. One day she disappeared, and the chief learned that his daughter had been carried off by some of the German soldiers.

This was about two years ago. Since then the Witboi chief swore vengeance, and seems to have had plenty of it. His successes resulted in the recall of Governor Liebert and the appointment of Lieutenant General von Trotha as his successor, but the rebellion is not suppressed, although it is said already to have cost German more than \$30,000,000, while the loss in property through the rebellion has been estimated at about \$25,000,000.

The total losses of the Germans in men are not known, but were forty-nine officers and five hundred men up to the latter part of December. Since then the Germans have lost more heavily. One hundred Germans were killed in one engagement last June.

The Hereros, headed by Samuel Maharero, are also in the field against the Germans.

ROBBED EVEN FRIENDS.

Alfred Porch Smalley Accused of Wholesale Depredations.

Elizabeth, Nov. 20 (Special).—Prominent in society and in business, Alfred Porch Smalley, of Clayton, is under arrest here charged with having committed burglary by wholesale. The burglaries with which he is charged specifically were committed in this city, but the Philadelphia police believe that he is the "Friday night burglar" who plundered Germantown for more than a month. He has, it is reported, confessed to having robbed the home of his closest friend, Dr. Frederick Moore, committing the crime immediately after attending the funeral of his mother-in-law, on September 19.

The discovery of the burglaries has led to divorce proceedings being instituted by the husband of a wealthy Elizabeth woman. Her husband found considerable plunder, gathered by Smalley, in her trunk. She admitted, it is said, that Smalley gave the stuff to her. The husband is said to have filed suit for divorce, which the wife says she will contest.

Smalley lived with his wife and two children in a handsomely furnished cottage in Clayton. Mrs. Smalley, who had not the least idea of her husband's dual existence, is now at the home of his parents, prostrated.

CHANGE TERMINAL PLAN.

Subway Instead of "L" Road for Flatbush-ave. Extension.

It is expected that practically complete plans for the terminals of the new Manhattan Bridge will be brought before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at the meeting on Friday. It was planned originally to construct an elevated road along the Flatbush-ave. extension, as it was at first believed that the bridge could not otherwise render the service for which it was designed. A plan has recently been drawn which will leave unencumbered by any elevated structure the new extension of Flatbush-ave. between the end of the bridge proper and Fulton-st. and Flatbush-ave.

The new plan provides for deflecting the elevated road which crosses the bridge from Brooklyn westwardly to Jay-st. and thence across private property to the present lines on Adams-st., or possibly through to Fulton-st. It is planned to deflect the surface cars into Jay-st. on the extension of Flatbush-ave., along which they would pass to Myrtle-ave., Wiloughby-st., DeKalb-ave., Fulton-st. and Flatbush-ave. The new plan involves the taking by the city of the remainder of the two blocks bounded by Sands, Bridge, Nassau and Jay sts., which will be crossed diagonally by the bridge approach in continuance of the Flatbush-ave. extension.

STANDARD OIL MAY GET PROPERTY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richmond, Ind. Nov. 20.—After repeated failures the Standard Oil Company is trying to buy the property of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. At one time the Standard offered \$5,000,000 for the property, but this was refused. The buying price now agreed to is \$12,000,000. The transfer will be made about December 1.

## ZEMSTVO IN TWO PARTIES.

## Strength Not Shown—Split on Support of Witte.

Moscow, Nov. 20.—The zemstvo congress to-day devoted two long sessions to the discussion of the question of the attitude it should adopt toward the new government, and late to-night adjourned without coming to a decision. The debate indicated quite clearly, however, the existence of two apparently irreconcilable parties, as well as the lines on which the division ultimately will be made, though the relative strength of the parties was not shown.

A score of speakers took part in the debate and they were about evenly divided between the advocates of the immediate convocation of a constituent assembly and those who are urging co-operation with the new government so as to save the country from anarchy if not a complete revolution. No set resolution was proposed, but the discussion took the widest range.

Prominent among the speakers for the conservative party were M. Krasofsky, president of the St. Petersburg Municipal Council; Prince Eugene Troubetsky, M. Nemirovskiy, Mayor of Saratoff, and Count Heyden, president of the congress. These men, with Dmitri Shipoff, M. Guchkoff, M. Struve, M. Stakovich, and M. Rodicheff, will form the nucleus around which will rally the members of the "Party of Law and Order," the peace party and others who are in favor of coming to the support of Count Witte if sufficient guarantees be given for the fulfillment of the liberties promised.

The speakers who opposed the giving of any support to Count Witte's government were less well known, but they made up in bitterness what they lacked in prestige.

The congress to-day was attended by more than three hundred members and the hall in which it was held was uncomfortably crowded.

POLES ISSUE MANIFESTO.

Declare They Are Willing To Be Russian on Equitable Basis.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The delegation of twenty-four prominent Poles, comprising representatives of all the principal parties in Poland except the Socialists, and also including members of the Catholic, Evangelical and Hebrew churches, which came to St. Petersburg to plead the cause of Poland, to make known the attitude of that country toward the government and to outline the demands which ought to be immediately granted to restore tranquility, issued a manifesto to-day to the Russian people reviewing the sad history of Poland in the last century, declaring that the Poles have no thought of separation or of independence and asking the support of all parties in Russia.

The manifesto firmly declares that the normal and peaceful existence of Poland will only be made possible by granting autonomy permission to use the Polish language in the schools and in the courts and by the local administration and the trusting of the Poles with the government of the kingdom.

The assertions recently made in a government communication regarding the causes which led to the declaration of martial law in Poland are categorically denied.

It is insisted that the country is not in a state of revolution, and that the acts of violence which formed the pretext for the imposition of martial law were not the acts of the Polish people as a whole, but of the same revolutionary elements which were to be found throughout all Russia.

Count Krasinski, the leader of the delegation, who is a grandson of the famous Polish poet, declared to-night not only that all the Polish parties recognized that the restoration of Polish independence was a dream impossible of realization, but that the economic future of the country was bound up with that of Russia, and that if autonomy and freedom from the dominion of Russian administrators were given the Poles would be willing to become faithful Russian subjects and share the same aspirations for the future development of the empire and its expansion towards the Balkans and the Dardanelles.

TROOPS SHOOT IN LODZ.

Three Killed and Four Wounded by Prisoner's Escort.

Lodz, Nov. 20.—About two hundred persons were arrested by the military in the Catholic Church of the Holy Cross here yesterday for singing patriotic songs. When the soldiers reached Mikalajewskia with their prisoners a crowd of people abused the escort, and the officers in command ordered the troops to fire. Two men and one woman were killed and four men were wounded.

RUSSIA ASKS JAPAN'S AID?

Fears Mutiny, It Is Said, and Sought Convoy to Prisoners' Transport.

Tokio, Nov. 20.—It is reported here that Russia, apprehending a mutiny of prisoners on board the transport conveying them from Japan, asked the Japanese government to convey them with warships to Vladivostok. The Japanese declined to do so. Strong enmity between the two nations is said to have been the cause of the refusal.

Admiral Rojestvensky is reported to be keeping in his cabin on the Borodini. General Danielloff, who came here to arrange for the transfer of the prisoners, has left Tokio in haste for Nagasaki.

NORMAL LIFE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Workmen Return to Work, Newspapers Reappear and Telephone Again Opened.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—Normal conditions of life are being resumed here. The workmen are returning to work, the electric light plants are in operation and telephonic communication has been restored. The newspapers reappeared this morning.

FORMAL TREATY EXCHANGE.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The exchange of the ratified treaty between Russia and Japan will occur in this city on Wednesday of this week.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that negotiations for a new Japanese loan have been concluded in London, and it probably will be issued before the end of the month. The total authorized issue is \$50,000,000, with interest at 4 per cent. \$10,000,000 is to be issued in gold, \$10,000,000 in silver, and the balance will be divided between England, Germany and the United States.

BON TON RAID TALE STIRS DOOLEY.

His Men Surround Club, Ready to Anticipate McAdoo's Action.

The Tenderloin was wrought into a frenzy of excitement last night, when a rumor spread that Commissioner McAdoo, with a personal staff, was going to descend on the Bon Ton Club. How the rumor originated no one could tell, but it reached Captain Dooley, and that officer "got busy" at once. Dooley's men surrounded the club and kept those within in a nervous tension for an hour or more. Then they withdrew, and the excitement dwindled down to nothing.

Earlier in the evening Inspector Schmittberger visited the place, and is said to have found everything satisfactory. "The place is not hot but obeys the law," some one inside told him. The inspector thought as much, for he got out quickly, and no raid was made. Dooley had his men primed to raid the place the moment McAdoo's men came, but instructions about raiding the place were not received until after the raid on the club.

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## WANT JEWS TO BE ARMED

Defence Sentiment Spreads Among Those Working for Relief Here.

"If the voice of President Roosevelt could stop the massacres in Russia, it would, I can say, have been heard long before this." These words were uttered by Oscar S. Straus, at a meeting of the National Committee for the Relief of the Jewish Sufferers in Russia, held yesterday afternoon at Temple Emanuel E. over which he presided.

At the meeting the strong undercurrent of sentiment among the Jews for the arming of the Hefves in Russia crept out, and the enthusiasm with which this mention was received showed that the movement is spreading.

Even Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer of the committee and one of the conservatives, while taking occasion to deny any connection with the Jewish Defence Association, said:

"Of course, if the Jews had been armed so that they could have defended themselves against the mobs the number of massacre victims would not have been so great."

At a meeting last night of the Jewish Defence Association \$200 was subscribed for the fund. The suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris to the chair at the national committee meeting that the committee solicit aid from Christian business and professional men for aid to the cause brought forth a heated retort from Cyrus L. Sulzberger, secretary of the committee, who said:

"While we will gladly receive financial assistance from our Gentile friends, common decency forbids our going further. If the consciences of the Christian people have not yet been sufficiently awakened to assist in this great work, we should not put ourselves in the position of begging for aid. We must maintain our dignity."

Mr. Straus, however, in his address in opening the meeting, stated that in many committees the Gentiles have voluntarily united with the Jews in the collections and contributions to the fund. He complimented the committee, and Mr. Sulzberger in particular, on the good work they had done.

Mr. Straus said that responses have been received from 282 cities of the 454 appealed to. Contributions have come from every State from Maine to California.

The catastrophe to the Jews in Russia was even more dreadful than at first supposed. Eighty-two towns, instead of forty, were destroyed. As for the dead, we can say, according to the figures received, that the number of those who have died is more than 150,000. The total collected up to noon yesterday was \$25,000.

Additional contributions announced yesterday amounted to \$5,000. Several of the trades collected money at the time of the meeting of the national committee. These additional subscriptions will bring the grand total up to at least \$30,000.

At the enthusiastic house, carried out turbulent meeting held by the Jewish Defence Association last night at the Hotel Hamilton, it was decided to contribute the collections between the Zionists, the Jewish Bund and the defence fund. The object of the meeting was to effect a permanent organization. About 150 delegates of the Bund were present. These men represent the conservative element and are opposed to the general arming of the Jews in Russia.

The sentiment in favor of placing in the hands of the persecuted Jews means of self-defence predominated, however, and within fifteen minutes \$500 had been contributed toward the arms fund. A like amount was contributed for the relief fund. Dr. J. L. Magnes, who presided, said in his opening address:

"The history of every people shows that they have defended themselves against their oppressors. Shall we Jews be the only people in the world who shall not fight when attacked? This is to show our heroism and not our humanitarianism."

Another of the speakers said: "The Jews must learn to use arms."

There was a determined opposition to the adoption of the resolutions by members of the Bund. The defence of the Jews, however, carried its point. The resolutions said that the National Defence Association would take immediate steps toward the organization of permanent committees in every city for the self-defence of the Jewish people.

Other Jewish societies in the United States will be asked to join in the movement. The Hebrew public school teachers of this city have organized for the purpose of collecting funds for the Bund. The principal contributions to the general fund yesterday were:

Collections from Chicago, \$40,000.00  
Jews of Detroit, 2,000.00  
Jews of New York, 1,000.00  
Edward N. Calish, Richmond, Va., 2,000.00  
Collections from Toledo, 1,000.00  
Collections from Terre Haute, Ind., 1,000.00  
Jews of St. Louis, 1,000.00  
Mount Sinai Congregation, Sioux City, Iowa, 842.00  
Collections from Paducah, Ky., 842.00  
Jews of St. Paul, Minn., 500.00  
Israelites, Galveston, Texas, 200.00  
Jews of St. Petersburg, 200.00  
Adolph Hermann, 200.00

TO TAX BURNED WHISKEY.

Government Will Not Lose in Distillery Fire, Collectors Say.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Nov. 20.—The fire at the Overholt Distilling Company at Broadford, Penn., yesterday, where 675,000 gallons of whiskey were destroyed, may lead to one of the most unusual legal fights on record. The government officers here to-day announced that the full duty of \$194 a gallon on all the liquor destroyed would be collected. The distillery people declare that they will not pay. The amount of tax will be \$72,500.

Colonel James L. Graham, of the Internal Revenue Office here, said to-day:

"The United States government will not lose a cent through the burning of that warehouse and whiskey. The tax will have to be paid just as if no fire had occurred. The government is fully protected by the law. The distillery people are the ones who are in the wrong. What becomes of the goods after they are placed in the warehouse, though eight years are allowed the distiller in which to pay the tax. Yesterday's fire cannot affect the revenue due the government, and the government cannot be the loser through its destruction."

SENTENCE OF ALBERS CONFIRMED.

He May Be Pardoned, However, on Condition of Leaving Nicaragua.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The State Department has been informed that the Nicaragua Court of Cassation has confirmed the sentence of the lower court in the case of William S. Albers, the American citizen who was found guilty of resisting the execution of legal process when some Nicaraguan officers were making a search for contraband tobacco, and with insulting President Zejela. The original sentence of three years' imprisonment imposed by the first court at Leon was reduced by the Appellate Court to thirty-two months. It is this sentence that the Court of Cassation has just confirmed. Albers is now at large in Nicaragua on bail, and it is believed that he will ultimately be pardoned and have his sentence remitted upon condition that he leaves the country.

TO TAKE UP RATE QUESTION.

Interstate Commerce Committee of Senate to Begin Work.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate will meet tomorrow to take up the railroad rate question. It is expected the committee will present a report to the Senate on the subject about ten days after Congress convenes.

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**CABINET CHANGES PUT OFF**  
Shaw Will Remain in Treasury Until End of Congress Session.

[From the Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 20.—Ludie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, will remain in President Roosevelt's Cabinet until the end of the coming Congress session, and perhaps several months thereafter. The Secretary called at the White House yesterday and had a long talk with his chief, and the latter expressed the hope that he would see his way clear to remain at least until the close of the coming session. Secretary Shaw told the President that, although he had made arrangements to leave the Cabinet on February 1, and then intended to take a vacation trip to Europe which would probably consume several months, he would be pleased to continue in the public service if the President so desired. The President said he did wish to retain Mr. Shaw, and would take it as a personal favor if he would remain. In fact, he said he hoped that all of his official family would continue in the official harness for the present.

In the same connection it may be said that Attorney General Moody and Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, both of whom had intended to sever their governmental connections within a few months, will remain for some time to come. Attorney General Moody's law partners in Boston, it is understood, have been importing him to quit the Cabinet for some time, and he had about decided to leave Washington on July 1 next. In a recent conversation with the President, however, Mr. Moody consented to continue in the Cabinet for the summer, and perhaps through the fall.

Secretary Hitchcock will probably remain in the Cabinet until the pending land fraud cases are disposed of, which may require several months or a year to bring about. Mr. Hitchcock has devoted a great deal of time to the study of these cases, and the President would regard his leaving at present as little short of a calamity.

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**SPLIT OVER THEATRICALS.**  
Church Wants the Rev. Mr. Bentley to Give It More Time.

The Rev. Walter E. Bentley, the organizer and for several years secretary of the Actors' Church Alliance, finds that many of the members of the Ascension Protestant Church, in Kent-St., Greenpoint, of which he is the pastor, do not approve of his ideas of mixing religion and theatricals, and there is a prospect of a contest on December 4 when the members elect a new vestry. The present vestry is known to disapprove of some things the pastor has done.

What brought the trouble to a crisis was the appearance of an actor named John Costello, who was engaged by the vestry some months ago to serve as stage manager for the plays given by the church dramatic society, and also to act as lay reader in the church services.

**WOMAN ROUTS ARMED BURGLAR.**  
Fells Greek with Blow in the Face, After Finding Him Under Her Bed.

A burglar with a large dagger entered the apartment of Mrs. Pauline Schmitt, at No. 31 Broadway, Williamsburg early yesterday morning. Mrs. Schmitt was about to retire, when she found a man under her bed. She decided to wait until her husband came up stairs. The burglar, knowing he had been discovered, crawled from under the bed, and when Mrs. Schmitt saw him, she seized him by the collar and hit him with the back of her hand. The burglar, who was a Greek, said he was a thief and was going to steal the woman's money and jewelry. Mrs. Schmitt jumped out of bed and dashed for the intruder, catching him by the shoulders and throwing him against the door. The fellow made several attempts to plunge the knife into the woman, but a blow between the eyes felled him. Mrs. Schmitt then called for help.

Patrolman Conners of the Bedford-ave. station, hearing her cries, as did her husband, ran to the apartment. They found the burglar in a closet. When Conners was taking him down the stairs the burglar made a lunge with the knife, and had not Mrs. Schmitt held the fellow's arm he might have killed the policeman. The prisoner said he was George Peppers, a Greek, of 1th-ave. and 35th-st., Manhattan.

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